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MINISTER RESIGNS; BELAUNDE RESHUFFLES CABINET

Minister's Resignation

PY280017 Paris AFP in Spanish 2355 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 27 Oct (AFP) -- It was officially announced tonight that Peruvian Interior Minister Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta has resigned the position he held since the inauguration of constitutional President Fernando Belaunde.

Presidential Cabinet Changes

PY280239 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0208 GMT 28 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 27 Oct (LATIN) -- President Fernando Belaunde Terry made three surprise changes in his cabinet tonight and included among them a military officer on active duty who held a high-ranking position during the military government that governed Peru for 12 years.

The first important cabinet reshuffle since Belaunde took over the government 16 months ago affects the Ministries of War, Navy and Interior.

Interior Minister Jose de la Jara y Ureta will be replaced by Gen Jose Gagliardi (ret). Gen Luis Cisneros Vizquerra replaces Gen Jorge Muniz (ret) as war minister. Gagliardi put the Aeronautics Ministry at the disposal of President Belaunde.

Vice Adm Jose Carvajal, inspector general of the navy, was designated navy minister replacing Vice Adm Mario Castro de Mendoze (ret).

Frank Valcarcel, official spokesman of the presidency, reported to the newsmen on the resignation of De la Jara whose performance was praised by Belaunde Terry during an official ceremony yesterday.

In a letter addressed to the president, De la Jara asserted that he submits his resignation, not with the intention of escaping from his political responsibility, but obeying the mandate of his democratic convictions. De la Jara was made politically responsible for the death of a student in incidents that took place in the Andean city of Cusco last Friday.

De la Jara was appointed minister in July 1980, when Belaunde began his presidency, and he is unofficially indicated as new Peruvian ambassador to London.

There were no immediate explanations of the changes made by Belaunde.

Gagliardi will take over the Interior Ministry tomorrow and the government has appointed Gen Hernan Boluarte, the commander of the air force, as his successor.

Cisneros, who has been appointed war minister, received his military training in Argentina and then joined the Peruvian Army as an officer. In 1976 during Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez' government he was interior minister, but Morales Bermudez left the leadership of the government last year after 5 years in power.

Gagliardi, Muniz and Castro were appointed by Belaunde Terry in July last year and the president reported last week that they would leave their posts in December.

Belaunde will swear in the new ministers at Government Palace tomorrow.

New Navy Commander

PY280216 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 27 Oct (TELAM) -- Vice Adm Jorge du Bois Gervasi has been appointed new commander in chief of the navy. Du Bois will replace Vice Adm Juan Eguisquiza Babilonia who is undergoing delicate medical treatment in the United States.

Du Bois was industry, integration and tourism minister during President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez' government and headed the Peruvian delegation which discussed with Ecuador the solution to the border conflict between the two countries at the beginning of the year.

GOVERNMENT LABELS MINERS' STRIKE ILLEGAL

PY261956 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 26 Oct (TELAM) -- The Labor Ministry has declared illegal the 6-day strike of about 500 workers of the Raura mine in Lima Department where strikers are holding three officials of the company as hostages and took over the only radio station that communicates with Huacho.

The ministry says that most of the workers' claims have been satisfied and that it has authorized a salary increase of about $3.25 daily as opposed to $6 demanded by the miners.

INDUSTRY OFFICIAL SCORES CURRENT ECONOMIC POLICY

PY211853 Paris AFP in Spanish 2315 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 20 Oct (AFP) -- Ernesto Lanata, chairman of the Society of Industries, stated here today that the current economic policy of President Fernando Belaunde government is leading the country toward bankruptcy.

He explained that it is due to the fact that the government grants privileges to primary sectors such as agriculture and mining, to the detriment of industries some of whose sectors are already suffering the effects of that policy.

Lanata stated that the main socioeconomic problem of the country lies in the lack of job opportunities. He stated that 55 percent of the active population, estimated at 5.5 million persons, is now unemployed or underemployed.

On stating that by the year 2000 the economically active population will amount to 10.2 million persons, he added that if the current policy is maintained, Peru will become either socialist or communist.

He predicted that by that date primary activities will provide employment for 1.5 million persons. He added that only industry is capable of creating a large number of jobs and of absorbing manpower.

Lanata stated that some industrial sectors such as the textile and automobile industries, are already suffering the effects of the current policy, and that the others will gradually and increasingly fall into the same situation, as has happened in Argentina and Chile.

Demanding that the government change directions he concluded stating that industry requires three new laws: one for industries, a second for joint action of all economic activities and a third for foreign trade which may provide protection against the fickleness of officials who control this sector.

REPORTAGE ON TERRORIST, ANTITERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Operations Chief on Guerrillas

PY271414 Paris AFP in Spanish 1723 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Gen Carlos Barreto of the Civil Guard, who has been named chief of operations in the sector, has stated that the police forces are carrying out dragnet operations town by town in the Peruvian Department of Ayacucho seeking terrorists in order to arrest them and prevent them from indoctrinating the peasants.

Interviewed somewhere in that department, which has five of its seven provinces under a state of emergency, Barreto told the magazine CARETAS, of Lima, that the people who are responsible for the terrorism are members of the Maoist group Shining Path, which acts with selected and well-armed cells.

When indicating that the extremists are not very numerous and that they have not been able to attract the masses, he acknowledged that the group has very intelligent leaders, but that its cells have been infiltrated by the police.

After stating that the cells operate with six members each and that they are not known to one another, Barreto said that Shining Path is interested in the rural areas and that the urban attacks have the objective of distracting the forces of order.

He also said that the members are young people and that the explosive that they use are either bought or stolen. It also appears that they have no connection with the drug traffic, otherwise they would have a lot of money at their disposal.

Thus, he said, they would not have to attack police units to steal submachineguns. They could buy them. Practically all the weapons in their possession have been obtained through attacks against police units, he added.

He then stated that he has been given a broad autonomy for formulating operational plans, but with very express limitations and conditions; the respect of human rights being among them. We have interrogation techniques which make torture unnecessary. I can assure you that I personally have not received any charges regarding torture, the police chief said.

He said that if cases of torture are verified he would act within the regulations: An investigation would be carried out and, if guilty, the person will be handed over to the courts. Moreover, CARETAS reports that since Friday a special operation has been in progress which includes the Sinchis, a unit specialized in fighting guerrillas.

The magazine states that the Sinchis are being concentrated in the Ayacucho Province of La Mar so that they can descend toward the jungle area in order to cut off the retreat of an extremist group. Thus, concludes, the terrorists will be blocked off and they will either have to fight or surrender, thus the most important operation in Ayacucho will come to an end.

Terrorist Camp; Arrests

PY231624 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] has discovered a large terrorist training camp in Huabel, Bajo Amazonas Privince. PIP also arrested two alleged terrorists.

People attending this terrorist training camp were indoctrinated in Marxism-Leninism, Maoism, etc. Once the theory and practical classes were over, the attendees became members of those terrorist groups that are active in the Peruvian northeastern region. It has been reported that the leader of all this is (Juan del Carmen Gonzalez Perez), who is also the owner of the property where the terrorist training camp is located.

The PIP Public Relations Department has reported that (Norberto America Ronsebay Bartales) has also been arrested along with (Gonzalez Perez). The same source added that (Gonzalez Perez) was active in establishing the so-called peasant defense groups [rondas campesinas] and that he was allegedly involved in the terrorist attacks perpetrated in Bagua and Cutervo. The PIP has also fully identified (Antonio Gustavo Ocarate Echauri) as a leader of the Shining Path movement and as the agent sent by the Shining Path board to subversive activities in the area.

Discovery of 3d Training Camp

PY232010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1830 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 23 Oct (TELAM) -- The Peruvian Investigate Police [PIP] announced today that it has located the third guerrilla training camp of the Shining Path extremist group and that it has arrested three instructors. The camp was located in the neighborhood of Bagua, in northeast Peru. According to the PIP, the camp was used for training in the manufacture, handling and use of explosives, especially of the incendiary type, and in the use of various types of firearms.

International Link

PY262127 Paris AFP in Spanish 1640 GMT 24 Oct 81

[Text] Lima, 24 Oct (AFP) -- The Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP) have announced that with the arrest of 16 leaders and activists of the pro-Maoist Shining Path group it has beheaded the terrorist cell in Arequipa Department, southern Peru. At the same time Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa asserted that there are international interests determined to destabilize Peruvian democracy through terrorism linked to drug trafficking and elinquency.

Among the persons arrested in Arequipa, the second [largest] Peruvian city, are Abimael Guzman, considered one of the main leaders of the Shining Path group together with Maximiliano Durand and Luis Kawata who are already under arrest.

The police reported that it had confiscated arms, dynamite sticks, percussion caps, molotov cocktails and plenty of propaganda aimed at inciting armed struggle from the terrorists. The police also disclosed that the arrested persons had confessed having organized peoples schools [escuelas populares] for the training of activists. They also admitted responsibility for a series of attacks perpetrated in the city and neighboring towns.

The prime minister stated that these terrorist acts are part of an international process aimed at disrupting the democratic order and that the government will uproot this subversive outbreak. He added that the situation is very complicated because terrorism has various offshoots into and connections with drug traffickers, common criminals and it has even infiltrated various areas.

In the meantime the state of emergency and police operations in Ayacucho, south central Peru, continue. Despite the fact that there has been no new information, the situation seems to be returning to normal.

POLITICAL PARTIES ISSUE MULTIFACETED MANIFESTO

PA260450 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 23 Oct 81 p 3C

[Manifesto to the country entitled "A Reply to President Royo" issued by the Christian Democratic Party, PCD; the Popular Nationalist Party, PNP; and the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, MOLIRENA, in Panama on 21 October]

[Text] Aware of our responsibility as organs of expression of national political opinion, the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the Popular Nationalist Party (PNP) and the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement (MOLIRENA) state our position regarding the annual report that the president of the republic presented to the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives.

The chief of the executive branch once again described the current Panamanian political system as an original, unique model, free from foreign influence and as a legal regime that directs its actions toward national economic development. Nevertheless, the only reality that can be objectively confirmed is that of having an imposed president of the republic who bases his actions on an imposed constitution which is violated by the regime however many times it serves its interests. If these are the real and confirmable characteristics of this system, it is logical to conclude that it is not original or unique and much less can it be considered as an authentic de jure regime.

Domestic Policy

The Domestic policy outlined in the presidential message is expressed in the desire to guarantee the country a modern, pluralistic and participatory democracy.

The opposition organizations which sign this manifesto believe in a modern, pluralistic and participatory democracy. However, the truth is that it doesn't exist in our country nor can we achieve it through the path of political impositions, abuses against government workers, the cancellation of the licenses of radio commentators or the maintenance of a press law that violates the constitution.

Situation of the Public Administration

In his message, the president tried to make an unsuccessful defense of his government, denying the charges of corruption which are voiced not only in the opposition newspapers but also in the government newspapers, charges which have also been pointed out by the Panamanian bishops in their pastoral letters.

To view the situation of public administration one need only compare the reality of the so-called revolutionary process with its original promises, which have sadly not been kept during its 13 years of government. To justify the coup d'etat they promised the country:

1. "Effective and immediate cleaning up of the public administration.
2. "Eradication of embezzlement and severe punishment of those who commit it.
3. "Eradication of nepotism as a system to obtain government positions.
4. "Establishment of a new scale of human values in which capacity and honesty will be the only credentials.
5. "Limiting the bureaucracy on the basis of a scientific study of the real needs of the nation.

6. "Appointment of members of the court system so that they will guarantee indiscriminate punishment of criminals without the use of privileges and sponsors.

7. "The wise use of all the state resources."

The complete negation of each of these principles constitutes the clearest picture of the situation of the national government. The proliferation of brothers, nephews, brothers-in-law and all kinds of relatives in prominent government posts is not a slander by the opposition as the president says. It is simply the plain truth. Also true is the evident negation of the other goals of the so-called revolution. This explains, to only mention some aspects, the huge public debt, the irritating deficiency of the public services and the alarming and general unhealthy condition of the people which has brought us the worst hunger and disease situation in many decades.

Social Peace

In his message, the president resorted to the well-worn theme of social peace which is so persistently used by the officials of the current government for their own self-interest. Nevertheless, regarding this aspect whose reality is presented to us in such a distorted manner, we must point out that:

1. The social peace which is cited is more apparent than real;

2. Even though just apparent, this social peace occurs despite the many mistakes by the government which daily work against it; and

3. This kind of fictitious peace has been in other countries, and unfortunately it can also be in our country, a prelude to the alternatives of violence being experienced by fraternal people.

The so-called revolutionary process which maintains, among other things, the highest unemployment, mendicancy and hunger levels ever remembered, cannot fall into the temptation of believing its own illusions and distortions and thus leading the country to situations that are difficult to solve through peaceful methods. Regarding this aspect of social peace, the Panamanian opposition which signs this document calls attention to the urgent need of a truly democratic political system and a program of a responsible government that will consolidate today's very superficial calm on really solid foundations and thus avoid the harsh experiences that other peoples of the world are currently undergoing. Those peoples were in their time victims of an apparent and false peace as the one that the Panamanian Government is demagogically exploiting now.

The National Economic Reality

The part of the presidential message on the Panamanian economy tries to convince the nation of two things: 1) the alleged economic growth; 2) the decisive responsibility of international factors over the condition of our economy. On these two specific points, the Panamanian opposition which endorses this manifesto, points out the following facts:

A. The gradual reduction of food production, the constant emigration from the rural sector, and the failure of the demagogic programs for peasant settlements, among other things, cannot be used to support the claim that the country is economically developing in an adequate and self-sustained manner. It is exactly the opposite, the dependence on the external sector has reached unprecedented proportions in Panama. The economic growth, after 13 years, is not only lower than that of 11 October 1968, when the military coup took place, but we have been forced to endure periods during which no economic growth was registered at all.

B. Taking into account the unfavorable effects some international factors have had over our economy, we must point to the negative and harmful effects which the regime incorporated into the national economic reality through its deficit spending policy and its incoherent and improvised development planning, controlled irresponsible and pointless standards.

C. The whimsical paternalistic policy maintained, created distrust among the national businessmen and restrained private initiative, a phenomenon that explains the precarious investment levels of the Panamanians and the desperate unsuccessful efforts of the government to attract foreign investors. Many of these investors, however, have already realized the risks involved when there are no legal guarantees to stop the abuses of an autocratic regime.

D. The opposition parties who endorse this document demand a climate of trust for national investors and a sound social policy that would bring to the working classes of the city and the rural sectors the material and spiritual welfare to which they are legitimately entitled.

Cerro Colorado Problem

The presidential report tries to impress on the public three points related to the Cerro Colorado project:

1. That the government is not bound to exploit the Cerro Colorado mine;

2. That the government would not give its approval to the project if the reports should reveal its inappropriateness; and

3. That the government would favor a broad national debate on the problem before making a final decision.

We want to express our reservations over the sincerity of the regime concerning these points, in view of the way it has been handling everything else concerning Cerro Colorado, and in this respect, we wish to make the following observations:

A. There are clear ecological risks whose control guarantees entrusted to modern technology in the hands of the present administration do not offer the minimum safety requirements to the areas directly exposed.

B. The huge and irresponsible public debt affecting the Panamanian public treasury, which seriously binds the state's budget resources, together with the chronic instability of the international copper market and the excessive financial obligations involved in the exploitation of the mine, would make additional debt and would assume a short-of-suicide course for the treasury.

C. The energy resources of the hydroelectric plants which have cost so much to the Panamanian people, and which were designed to face not only the energy cost problem, but its eventual shortage, will find themselves seriously limited in the face of the great energy demand claimed by the exploitation of the Cerro Colorado mine.

Foreign and Canal Policies

On the government's foreign policy, to which the presidential message refers, we want to go on record as saying that:

Like the current government, we also believe in the right of the Panamanian state to have diplomatic and commercial relations with all states, independent of the ideological leanings of their respective governments, but we most emphatically oppose the foreign policy of the present government to get involved in the internal affairs and conflicts of other states and to offer the national territory as a geographic springboard for adventures and guerrilla incursions in other countries.

On the canal policy of the so-called process, we wish to point out:

1. That, as already exposed by distinguished Panamanian patriots, the campaign related to the violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties is a desperate smokescreen with which the regime wants to cover up its responsibility in the true causes of the problem, and try to confuse the national public opinion by raising the political banner against said violations.

2. That such a strategy has not fooled the Panamanians, and that only a democratic opposition, in government functions, can seriously and with dignity negotiate the mistakes of the dictatorship in our canal relations.

Educational Problems

The chief of state did not devote much time in his speech of 11 October to national education, despite the great existing educational problems and their growing critical nature in recent years.

Following the repeal of the "educational reform" as a direct result of the massive movement to rescue public education, the government organized the National Education Coordinating Commission and appointed a group of revanchists comprising half of the commission. The commission in an effort to save the agonizing remains of that "educational reform," was constantly engaged in obstructing the work of that important commission.

As to the University of Panama, the president "appealed" to the students, professors and officials to "try to create the broad consensus that will make it possible to overcome democratically the present administrative and academic situation of the institution," which is nothing more than a cunning maneuver to blame the local university personnel for that "situation."

Everyone is aware that the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD, headed by the president, has a majority of votes in the General University Council, with which it tried to impose a specific candidate and obtained a resounding defeat. The PRD's stubbornness in having as rector a person who will follow its mandates and interests, as has occurred with all the rectors appointed since 1969, maintains the university crisis latent and unsolved, seriously harming 30,000 students, 2,000 professors and 2,000 administrative employees.

Another of the fiascos of the executive in the education sector has been the draft law on the National Institute of the Family. The government has been forced to suspend the discussion of the law due to the great opposition against it. The opposition parties which sign this document believe that everything related with the Panamanian family urgently needs to be dealt with through the correct definition and attack on the problem with broad participation of all social forces.

The Traditional Parties

Following the chronic practice of the "revolutionary" process, the chief of the executive branch tried to improve his image by discrediting the traditional parties and politicians. Regarding this point, the truth must be said: The president himself was a fanatic follower of the candidate who won the 1968 elections and other eminent figures of this "process," whose faces are daily seen in the newspapers and television were also outstanding figures of the traditional parties, electoral supporters of the candidates of the past and enjoyed positions and privileges in the governments prior to the 1968 coup d'etat.

Moreover, in light of the results and reality, after some many years of slandering the traditional parties, one truth is very definite today: The so-called process has the infamous virtue of combing the worst of the Panamanian political past with the worst of the present. The country's political and administrative corruption and the state of our finances and economy lead to no other conclusion.

The Correct Path

The opposition parties that sign this manifesto to the country express our concern about some statements that suggest the possibility that the armed institute will be maintained tied to the cart of the regime's political adventures. Nevertheless, we hope that the sense of responsibility of the military leadership will lead the military institution to understand that the grave fiscal, economic, social and institutional crisis that the country is experiencing as a result of the past 13 years cannot be resolved by those who have created and worsened it. Only imprudence would explain the maintenance of the National Guard, financed by the entire nation, as the armed branch of the political force that is precisely responsible for the great national crisis.

Furthermore, it is elemental to suppose that the clean elections about which the National Guard leadership and the president himself have recently spoken about cannot occur if the armed institute acts as a contending electoral force at the service of those whose main slogan is that of remaining in power at whatever price.

The opposition parties that sign this document believe that only by truly and effectively democratizing the country and undertaking as soon as possible the proper institutional changes can it be possible to guarantee the real social and political peace to which the republic has a right. We calmly trust that the National Guard and all the political, social and economic forces that determine the national destiny will opportunely and responsibly understand this.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PA240146 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Interview with Jose Maria Cabrera, Panamanian deputy foreign minister, by reporter (David Carrasco); no date or place given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] The Nicaraguan Government submitted at the United Nations, a formal peace proposal from the Salvadoran democratic forces, so did Panama; what is the Panamanian Government going to do now that the Salvadoran regime has turned down these proposals?

[Answer] There will be no other proposal by Panama. The one it offered is good and valid. When the conflicting parties decide to accept one of the two proposals, they are free to choose the one they feel best suit their interests. I think the Panamanian proposal has very good points and stands a good chance of being accepted.

[Question] Some progovernment newspaper in El Salvador has accused Panama of directly intervening in the conflict, what is the Panamanian Government response to this accusation?

[Answer] A categorical denial of the accusation. We are not intervening in any way in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Proof of this is the respect and esteem that the Salvadoran Government has shown our Ambassador David Pere. Relations between our countries are normal. There is no cause for friction, conflict or tension between our governments.

[Question] Central America is experiencing moments of unrest, have the Panamanian Government and the Foreign Ministry reached any specific conclusions in relation to these problems that are affecting the region?

[Answer] Yes, the six countries of the Central American region are working together to try to establish means for economic and social development. We have held meetings at the levels of experts, deputy ministers and foreign ministers. On 7 August this year the foreign ministers of the region issued the Tegucigalpa Declaration establishing the foundations for coordination among the governments and aid agencies that have promised assistance to Central America. The aid plan for Central America has been offered by international financing organizations, the World Bank and others, and by a group of countries. We also decided that the Central American countries should coordinate their actions in order to present a serious, technical and scientific front. This is instituting means of operation.

MINISTER THREATENS WITHDRAWAL FROM CANAL COMMITTEE

PA220421 Paris AFP in Spanish 2302 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Panama City, 21 Oct (AFP) -- Panama will withdraw from the Panama Canal Consultative Committee, which it forms jointly with the United STates, if that country "continues its arrogant attitude of violating the Torrijos-Carter treaties," Planning Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares has said.

[Words indistinct] the treaties that returned the Canal Zone to Panama, "four meetings of that body have been held without positive results for [words indistinct]," the minister who heads the Panamanian delegation to the committee said.

"We have been denouncing the violations of the treaties and that is all," Perez stressed. On Sunday he will travel to Washington for a meeting of the Consultative Committee.

Panama's [words indistinct] will depend on the results of that meeting, he added.

(?Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca) met with the (?U.S. secretary of state) on 29 September during his visit to the UN General Assembly in New York. During the meeting he brought up Panama's denunciation of the U.S. violations of the canal treaties.

ROYO TO INTERCEDE FOR NICARAGUAN BUSINESSMEN

PA240023 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Responding to a request of the National Council of Private Enterprise [CONEP] that the national government intercede with the Nicaraguan Government on behalf of the businessmen who are being held under arrest in Managua, President Aristides Royo met today with CONEP President Dulcidio Gonzalez and other members of that business organization.

[Begin Royo recording] Mr Dulcidio Gonzalez Noriega, president of CONEP, regarding Note 81-603 of CONEP, dated yesterday and delivered promptly to me by a delegation which you headed, I hereby inform you that today I have instructed the Foreign Ministry to have Ambassador Baltazar Aizpurua, who is accredited to the Nicaraguan Government, immediately recalled to Panama for consultation.

Without losing sight of the fact that the Sandinist movement has special significance for Latin America and that Panama respects and defends the right to self-determination of the Nicaraguan people, the Panamanian Government, after consultation with its ambassador, will determine the course to be followed regarding the status of prominent members of the Nicaraguan private enterprise and political sectors, whose release could undoubtedly contribute to the social peace and the progress of that fraternal country with the proper adherence to the established legal order.

The Panamanian Government is very actively interested in making a positive contribution to peace and stability in the region as well as in stimulating business activity that is identified with genuine national interests. Therefore, it does not hesitate to say to you, and through you to the distinguished members of the CONEP board of directors, that the Panamanian executive, with all due respect for the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan state, will make friendly overtures to the Nicaraguan Government that might contribute to a harmonious solution to the conflict that has occurred with the business sector of that country.

Of course, these overtures will be based on a spirit of friendship and fraternity toward the Nicaraguan Government and people, without in any way being subject to interpretation as interference in the domestic affairs of that country, since I am convinced of the importance of maintaining the good relations that fortunately exist between our two brother peoples.

I am certain that on the path of conciliation new incentives will be found to make it possible to work harmoniously for peace, mutual trust and the collective development of the Central American region, in which Panama has a justified, fraternal interest.

With great pleasure, we will do everything in our power. We hope that you understand that our efforts have to be friendly and respectful of the Nicaraguan Government, since this is an incident that has occurred within its borders and within what it would consider to be its jurisdiction. In this regard, then, in a respectful, friendly, but firm manner, we will do everything within our power to achieve the release of the persons who were arrested. [end recording]

Ambassador to Act

PA261703 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 Oct 81 pp 1A, 8A

[Text] Baltazar Aizpurua, Panamanian ambassador to Nicaragua, was commissioned yesterday to do his best to obtain the freedom of the Nicaraguan businessmen arrested in that Central American country, it was learned here from a presidential source.

The decision came from President Aristides Royo following a meeting by President Royo with Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca and Ambassador Aizpurua in Royo's home.

Royo told Ambassador Aizpurua to make use of his good offices with the Nicaragua Government to obtain the freedom of the Nicaraguan businessmen.

During the meeting, Ambassador Aizpurua rendered a full report on the situation and the causes that led to the businessmen's arrest. President Royo at all times stressed that the Panamanian Government has the highest interest in positively contributing to peace and stability in the region. But, with due respect for the sovereignty of Nicaragua, friendly efforts will be undertaken with the Nicaraguan Government to promote a harmonious solution to the conflict with that country's business sector. This should in no way be interpreted as interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs.

It was learned here unofficially that President Royo will meet again today with Panamanian businessmen and particularly with Dulcidio Gonzalez, president of the Chamber of Commerce. [as published]

EEC DELEGATE MANFREDO MACIOTI MEETS WITH ROYO

PA280149 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2245 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Manfredo Macioti of the EEC is visiting Panama for the purpose of improving commercial ties between his organization and our country. The EEC delegate met with President Royo today.

The president of the republic met this morning with the chief of the EEC Commission for Latin America, Manfredo Macioti. He is visiting our country to improve relations between Panama and the EEC, within the framework of the EEC's growing ties of trade and cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean.

During today's meeting, President Royo expressed his interest in having a EEC delegation assigned to Panama, in order to improve commercial ties.

In recent years EEC cooperation programs with various Central American countries have amounted to $30 million. The EEC intends to improve commercial ties with Latin America, Marcioti said.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO ANALYZES RESULTS OF CANCUN MEETING

PA271800 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo has said that a special spirit necessary to promote the next global North-South talks was created in Cancun.

He added that, considering present conditions, it is a serious problem for the North to grant aid to the Third World. He said that there are two kinds of nations in the North and that both have many economic and political problems. According to Carazo, there are those which may be self-sufficient like the United States and those which are suffering a heavy interdependence on the Third World such as Japan and Western Europe.

In his analysis of the results of the Cancun meeting, Carazo said that the rich nations feel that different points of departure must be established in the North-South talks.

Carazo said that the Third World runs the gamut from developing nations that produce oil to those in very poor condition, the fourth or fifth world, if you want to call them that.

Cancun was further proof that the nations which see themselves as self-sufficient are not willing to accept orders [words indistinct] the underdeveloped world unless they can derive immediate advantages.

He further stated that the industrialized countries that are demanding closer relations with the poor nations because of [word indistinct] interdependence are willing to assume a position to help.

After the Cancun meeting, there is hope that these discussions will be continued at the United Nations, but with a global nature to them, Carazo stressed.

Furthermore, he said that it was made very clear that the countries that seek urgent help from the United States must resort to specialized organizations such as the World Bank and the IMF.

After noting that it was clearly demonstrated that the United States will not help poor nations in their social administrative expenditures because the United States itself is putting a harsh restriction on the social aid to its own people, Carazo said that the United States firmly established that it seeks free trade and the free possibility for the entry of its products and resources in the entire world.

It was also established, Carazo explained, that the poor nations must work harder if they want to overcome their problems since they will not receive foreign aid. He said that we should not expect foreign aid to fall from heaven like manna.

The president said: It was again established that the struggle of our poor countries must be aimed at the elimination of export quotas, the establishment of just prices for our products and a decrease in the overwhelming financial burden of our foreign debt.

We could advance much in these areas, he noted, but we should not expect foreign aid to fall from heaven like manna. We must unite as the OPEC members have done, Carazo concluded.

ENVOY TO NICARAGUA RECALLED FOR CONSULTATIONS

PA271535 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Maria Elena Chassoul, Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua, arrived in Costa Rica after having been recalled by Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus for consultations.

She will present a detailed report on the Nicaraguan situation, especially regarding recent incidents involving several well-known business leaders who oppose the Sandinist regime. Chassoul met with Niehaus and President Carazo in the afternoon but no information on her report was disclosed.

MORE GUARDSMEN TO BE SENT TO NORTHERN BORDER

PA271505 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Public Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona Benavides has announced that a select group of rural and civil guardsmen will go to the country's northern border.

These guardsmen will be stationed at the 24 control posts. Each post will have five or six guardsmen with the necessary clothing, communications equipment and food, the minister noted.

These people should have been deployed several months ago, but due to economic and bureaucratic problems the deployment of the personnel had to be delayed until now when we were able to obtain everything necessary for the transfer, Carmona Benavides said.

He said that our borders have never been well-protected. He added that with the guardsmen who will be stationed at the 24 posts, we will prevent the entry of Sandinist individuals who sometimes cause problems on the border. This has happened because our border is not well-marked, and because of the ignorance and lack of training of the persons who guard the Nicaraguan side, the minister stated.

In addition, this measure will ensure that our national territory is not used against anybody by subversive movements, Carmona Benavides said.

In conclusion, he said that the guardsmen will also serve to control the contraband from Nicaragua to Costa Rica and the little contraband that exists from Costa Rica to Nicaragua.

INCOSEM CONDEMNS REPRESSION BY SANDINIST REGIME

PA271543 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] In the face of a report on the attack on the home of Alfonso Robelo, president of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement whose whereabouts and those of his relatives are unknown, by Sandinist mobs on Sunday, Richard Beck, president of the Costa Rican Institute of the Business Sector [Instituto Costarricense del Sector Empresarial -- INCOSEM]; and William Barrantes, a journalist who is the institute's executive director, have issued a statement saying that INCOSEM condemns the increasing repression of the Nicaraguan Government against those who dare to criticize its political and ideological actions. INCOSEM demands the mediation of international organizations to defend the human rights of the Nicaraguan people.

In another part of its statement, INCOSEM said: It is time for the international organizations and the political and democratic governments and leaders to engage in a common action to put a stop to the Sandinist regime's constant attacks against those who dare oppose it. Freedom of thought and speech must be guaranteed in Nicaragua as a means to promote the establishment of a political system based on a true democracy and on a regime that respects the basic liberties of men in Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

MEASURES OF 'EXTREME VIGILANCE' IMPLEMENTED

PA272318 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 26 Oct 81 p 2

[Excerpt] The security forces and state sectors have implemented extreme vigilance measures to guarantee the security of the country's roads, bridges and strategic sites, in order to prevent new dynamite attacks.

Residents in the towns of the country's eastern, central and western parts have asked the authorities to declare the bridges, electrical plants and towers, roads and all places that render public services to be military objectives.

BRIEFS

ISRAELI TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE -- The Governments of El Salvador and Israel have signed a technical assistance agreement, through the IDB, whereby middle management courses will be offered by the Israeli company Tahal for the benefit of small and medium-sized Salvadoran business managers. The training will be under the auspices of the National Productivity Center (CENAP) of El Salvador. Scholarships will also be provided by Tahal, so that Salvadorans may attend similar courses in other centers. [San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Oct 81 pp 3, 9 PA]

GUATEMALA

COOLING IN RELATIONS WITH MEXICO DENIED

PA272243 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] There is no cooling in Guatemalan-Mexican diplomatic relations in the offing, the foreign minister has said.

Mexico has reacted to statements made by a high-ranking Guatemalan military officer. The diplomatic protest issued officially by the Mexican Government following statements made by a Guatemalan Government official on internal security matters does not mean that the two countries' relations are affected or will be affected in any way, acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima said.

The acting foreign minister referred to the presentation of a protest note by the Mexicans via their ambassador, Brig Gen Rafael Macedo Figueroa. The Lopez Portillo administration rejected statements about alleged Mexican support for guerrilla groups operating in our territory.

The Mexican ambassador also said that there is no deterioration in relations with Guatemala. The ambassador himself told reporters that there has been no cooling in diplomatic relations between Mexico and Guatemala. This statement was confirmed by acting Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who said that as it was such a delicate issue, it is up to President Lucas Garcia to speak on the matter.

EGP MARKS GROUP OF CITIZENS FOR EXECUTION

PA271237 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 19 Oct 81 p 8

[By correspondent Arturo Rivas Herrera]

[Text] Mazatenango -- The outlawed Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) detonated several bombs Friday night, scattering a large quantity of leaflets which revealed the names of local citizens who, the leaflets said, would be executed by the Turcios Lima group cell.

The names found on the leaflets included Camilo Rodas Ayala, president of the Soccer Association of Suchitepequez; Governor Anibal Portillo Farfan; Geovanni Manzo, a professor at the southwest branch of the university; George Ketche Stainer, the director of the Industrial Technical Institute [ITI]; Lazaro Lemus, education supervisory secretary; and Jorge Manuel Andrade Monterroso, director of the Suchitepequez Sports Club.

Other names included Edy Escudero Obregon; Leonel Rivera Manzo, ITI assistant director; Augusto Dominguez; Santos de Leon; Jorge Mario Mendez, director of the Rafael Landivar Institute; Jaime Dominguez de Leon, former San Antonio Suchitepequez mayor; Julian Ishlaj Quetuc, technical department supervisor of education; Carlos Lopez Cifuentes; Carlos Garcia Meono; Felipe Nery Gonzalez; Jorge Paul; Edgar Cano; Flavio Xula Espirilla and Manuel Dubon.

In the leaflets, the EGP accuses these persons of being liaisons of the various police stations and of the army's G-2, who according to the communique, have directly or indirectly participated in the disappearance and killing of humble peasants.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS NICARAGUAN BORDER VIOLATIONS

PA270034 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 2130 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Our country's government, through the Foreign Ministry, has just sent a protest communique to the Nicaraguan Sandinist government over the [word indistinct] incursions that its army troops have made into our country.

Here is the communique, which we are reporting from the Foreign Ministry, with newsman Marco Tulio Romero:

[Begin relay] We wish to inform the listeners of Radio America, the national network, that this communique was (?formally) delivered by Foreign Minister Cesar Elvir Sierra to Dr Guillermo Suarez Rivas, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Honduras.

The press release states:

The Government of Honduras today sent the following protest note to the illustrious Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua:

Official Note No 424
Tegucigalpa, 27 October 1981
Mr Minister:

I politely address Your Excellency to present, through your esteemed person, to the illustrious Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua the vigorous protest of the Government of Honduras over the vandalistic acts that I herewith assert were committed on Honduran territory by troops of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS]:

1. On 2 October, Honduran citizen Martin Gomez, navigating in Honduran waters of the Segovia River near the locality of Ahuasbila, was suddenly assaulted by EPS elements traveling aboard a launch and commanded by a gentleman whose surname is Rocha; they overturned Mr Gomez' craft. Two km down river from this place, the same Nicaraguan patrol fired several rounds at Sergeant Doblado.

2. On 7 October, 186 persons from the town of San Geronimo, fleeing from Nicaragua, sought refuge in Honduran territory; an EPS patrol, violating our sovereignty, penetrated Honduran jurisdiction and set fire to a house temporarily being used by Mr Gumercindo Elvir, a Nicaraguan refugee.

Later, the same Sandinist patrol went to another place where the refugees were located, harassing them and then returning to Nicaraguan territory.

To His Excellency Dr Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister of foreign affairs, Managua, Nicaragua:

3. On 18 October at 1030, Honduran citizen Santos Francisco Martinez was abducted in the village of San Jose de las Canas Honduran territory, jurisdiction of the municipality of El Paraiso. His whereabouts in Nicaraguan territory are unknown and his immediate release is demanded by the Honduran Government.

4. On 19 October, a Honduran patrol comprising four soldiers under the command of Sgt Juan Balmore Diaz Amador was unexpectedly attacked by an EPS patrol at Las Trincheras, El Paraiso Department. Enlisted man Oscar Manuel Carias Ochoa was captured, taken to Nicaragua and murdered. Later, on 21 October, soldier Oscar Manuel Carias Ochoa's body was handed over to Honduran authorities by a committee comprising Your Excellency and EPS Commanders Hugo Torres Jimenez and Javier Pichardo Ramirez, accompanied by His Excellency the Ecuadorean Ambassador Jose Rosendo Mariduena -- we don't know under what conditions, or whether through moves by his government.

5. On that same day, 21 October, a Honduran treasury police patrol under the command of Cpl Adrain Barahona Bustillo, which was conducting a routine patrol in the El Pilon sector, was attacked by an EPS patrol upon arriving at the hamlet of El Coyol, on Honduran territory. The Honduran police replied to the fire.

6. That same day, 21 October, at approximately 2000, the sentry at the Honduran El Estribo post, which is commanded by Sgt Jose Santos Gallegos Chavez, was attacked with automatic weapons fire from the left bank on the Guasaule River. Given this situation the post chief ordered his troops to take up secure positions on a hill in the area. There, they were again attacked by approximately 80 EPS troops who crossed the Guasaule River, penetrating our territory. The Honduran troops replied to the fire, initiating an exchange of fire that lasted approximately 1 and 1/2 hours, with Honduran soldiers Felix Ruben Oseguera Garcia and Marco Antonio Flores Reyes being wounded.

These events constituted violations of Honduran territory in a transgression of fundamental principles of international coexistence, which the illustrious Government of Nicaragua cannot disavow. Normal coexistence between nations is not maintained by the negation of facts, which break with the [words indistinct] and of good will. The conduct of international relations can normally only be possible when governments comply faithfully with the obligations of international law, which is the obligatory norm of conduct for all states.

In presenting this vigorous protest about the events listed above in requesting the immediate release of Honduran citizen Santos Francisco Martinez, I must state to Your Excellency that their repetition could affect the desirable peaceful coexistence between our states, with grave danger for our peoples, whose ambition is peace and whose welfare is the necessary and imperative duty of our governments.

The Honduran Government believes that situations of conflict must be avoided, that all loyal efforts must be engaged in this task and, regarding all the events mentioned, that investigations leading to the establishments of responsibilities for such grave actions must be conducted.

I take advantage of the opportunity to reiterate to Your Excellency my highest and deep-felt consideration,

[Signed] Col Elvir Sierra, minister of foreign relations
Tegucigalpa, 27 October 1981
Ministry of Foreign Relations of Honduras

This has been protest communique No 29 issued by the Honduran Foreign Ministry. [end relay]

ARMY POSITIONS ON NICARAGUAN BORDER REINFORCED

PA272326 Paris AFP in Spanish 2041 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Oct (AFP) -- Travelers arriving from southern Honduras have reported that the Honduran Army has reinforced its positions on the Nicaraguan border in the past few hours. This report has not been denied by the military authorities.

The reason for the troop movements is "the continuous provocations by Sandinist soldiers against Honduran towns in the past 2 weeks," according to the same sources.

Reports from the border area state that "troops of the Sandinist People's Army frequently fire their machineguns at Honduran territory, intimidating and alarming the civilian population." Some of these areas have been cordoned off by the military in an attempt to reinforce surveillance in the area, according to newspaper reports published here today.

Meanwhile, the Honduran Air Force today denied rumors that one of its bases, located in San Pedro Sula, had been attacked with machinegun fire and that the attack had been repelled.

Maj Lazaro Urbina, the base commander, denied this report, stating assuredly that it had been a case of "confusion caused when a sentry's weapon went off inadvertently."

BRIEFS

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR -- Tegucigalpa, 7 Oct (AFP) -- Gen Plutarco Albarran Lopez, the new Mexican ambassador to Honduras, presented his credentials today to President Policarpo Paz. Albarran replaces Renato Irigoyen, who has been appointed to another diplomatic post in Canada. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0133 GMT 8 Oct 81 PA]

FINANCE SECRETARY APPOINTED -- Tegucigalpa, 14 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Economist Benjamin Villanueva was appointed and sworn in today, Wednesday, as new secretary of state for finance and public credit of Honduras. Villanueva replaces Valentin Mendoza. [Excerpt] [Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2336 GMT 14 Oct 81 PA]

NICARAGUA

REACTIONS TO ATTACK ON ROBELO'S HOME REPORTED

MDN Issues Communique

PA270216 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Orion Elpidio Pastora report on press communique issued 25 Oct by Nicaraguan Democratic Movement]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, MDN, wishes to point out to our people and the free peoples of the world that human rights have once again been trampled on in our country when Alfonso Robelo's home was criminally attacked.

The events, which occurred this morning -- they refer to yesterday morning -- are chronologically as follows:

0415

In the neighborhood where MDN President Alfonso Robelo lives, loud and threatening shouts were heard. They became louder as the crowd congregated outside our leader's home.

The crowd, numbering over 200, passed in front of the (Juan de Dios Munoz) propaganda house and the offices FSLN national leadership offices. Both offices of the ruling party are adjacent to Robelo's home and are heavily guarded by military groops.

0430

The crowd began destroying Robelo's home while shouting: Execution wall, execution wall, Robelo to the execution wall; people's power, national leadership give us orders. Personal insults were also shouted at Robelo and his family. Some of the crowd began to paint political slogans and obscene words on the walls while the rest used stones and clubs to destroy two vehicles and one entrance.

The crowd also tried to enter the home in order to destroy the house and attack its occupants, which terrified the family, including five youngsters.

When the criminal attack began, Robelo tried unsuccessfully to phone the police but for some unknown reason none of his telephones were working.

0530

After an hour, the brutal attack ended and the crowds withdrew, shouting insults and death threats.

The MDN condemns this criminal act carried out with all impunity by the so-called divine crowds [turbas divinas] and demands that the FSLN national leadership explain the significance of the words of Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, who stated at Revolution Plaza on 13 October: These are a wise people; they are disciplined and are not going to launch themselves upon any objective unless previously ordered by the national leadership.

Fatherland and Freedom
Nicaraguan Democratic Movement
Managua, 25 October 1981

This has been the MDN communique issued in connection with the events which took place early yesterday morning at the home of Alfonso Robelo.

Police Promise Protection

PA261651 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The lies and slanders stated by Alfonso Robelo, the reactionary leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, in San Jose, Costa Rica prompted approximately 1,500 demonstrators, all of humble origin, to go to Robelo's house early yesterday to express their rejection of Robelo's antipatriotic and counterrevolutionary activities.

At that time it was learned that Robelo was packing his suitcases in order to continue, together with other rightist leaders, his anti-Sandinist campaign, in an attempt to obstruct solidarity with our country and to isolate the Sandinist people's revolution from our Western European friends.

Despite a heavy rain and the efforts of certain persons to prevent the demonstrators from disrupting order, the masses, which were proclaiming that they were defending the order of the revolution, could not be stopped and stoned the slanderer's home.

After yesterday's incidents, Sandinist police sources reported that measures will be taken to give Robelo's home effective protection, in order to prevent any problems. These sources recalled that the Sandinist police had been giving permanent protection to Robelo's home but that this was withdrawn at Robelo's request.

Costa Rica Offers Asylum

PA262011 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] The government has offered protection to Alfonso Robelo [leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement]. The moment Robelo began facing political problems, President Rodrigo Carazo told him on the phone that he had every intention of giving Robelo protection and asylum, according to a communique issued by the Presidential House, which notes that the government of the republic has offered protection to Mr Alfonso Robelo and his family.

During the struggle of the people of Nicaragua, President Carazo and the Government of Costa Rica in general established close relations with Mr Robelo, who formed part of the junta of the Government of Nicaragua after Somoza's fall.

Now that Robelo is facing problems, the Government of Costa Rica wants to express its decision to offer him proper protection, to defend human rights and to work for dignity and for the full rights of citizens in the region, the press communique from the Presidential House states.

The offer of protection and asylum to Robelo, should he choose to accept it, is the same kind of offer that Costa Rica has always made to other Latin American brothers with political problems, the communique, which was issued today, states.

Robelo Rejects Asylum

PA272153 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Alfonso Robelo, former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, has rejected the asylum that President Rodrigo Carazo offered him. Robelo said in Managua that he will not flee his country and that he expects to continue living there in peace, with liberty and justice.

Robelo was recently attacked but came out of it unharmed. This attack was carried out at a time when he openly expressed his opposition to government policies. Robelo said that he will insist on going to Germany, a trip he was going to make along with other Nicaraguans, but they did not receive the necessary authorization from the junta.

According to reports from Managua, Robelo and his group were planning to go abroad to explain the true Nicaraguan situation.

Radio Sandino Commentary

PA280333 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1326 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] The revolutionary power that the people in arms have vested in their vanguard and in the revolutionary government must be exercised with firmness and responsibility, especially when the stability and peace of Nicaragua and of the region must be preserved.

Revolutionary laws must not be merely ink on paper when the Nicaraguan revolutionary process is to be defended -- and we have an irrevocable right to self-determination and to nonintervention -- or when coming to grips with individuals or domestic groups that, because of base interests, have joined the campaign of slander and word-twisting launched against Nicaragua by external enemies of the revolution for destabilizing and aggressive purposes.

If such steps were not taken against those who are trying to create a power vacuum inside our country, which could lead us to anarchy; and who are trying to present a disfigured image of our true situation abroad, which would foster isolation of the Nicaraguan revolution and an imperialist attack against our country, we would be opening the door to action by the popular masses, our people, who might take justice into their own hands.

Therefore, the weight of the law should fall squarely upon elements that have transgressed and violated the law on maintenance of order and public security and the social and economic state of emergency law.

This is the application of revolutionary law to citizens who have committed crimes; in no way is it action against private enterprise, as politicized businessmen and the political leaders of the reactionary right are trying to portray it, both here and abroad.

We must not overlook the fact that popular patience has a limit and that it has permitted the defamatory and slanderous activity that these gentlemen undertake abroad, the results of which are suffered by the people through the economic, political and diplomatic attacks from abroad and the parallel path of military intervention.

It is no coincidence then that these people, who suffer in their own flesh the consequences of the activity of these bad Nicaraguans, have decided to give a warning to Alfonso Robelo. They have seen him enjoying impunity, entering and leaving the nation to sow his anti-popular and antinational phobia abroad.

The popular demonstration that began spontaneously on Sunday morning against the top leader of the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement was nothing but the overflow of the people's rejection and condemnation, in the face of the latest defamatory and fallacious statements against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process made by Alfonso Robelo in San Jose, Costa Rica.

This demonstration proved that the people are watching over the defense of their revolution and that they are already asking why Robelo is not answering to revolutionary justice, accompanying his cohorts of the politicized Higher Council of Private Enterprise elite, since he has been and continues to be as much a violator of revolutionary law as they.

If the government does not firmly impose respect for the law, we could reach anarchy. People's power must be exercised with responsibility and firmness. If not, the people could resort directly to the defense of revolutionary order.

ROBELO'S PASSPORT WITHHELD, DOCUMENTS TAKEN

PA272234 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2121 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Managua, 27 Oct (ACAN-EFE) -- Former Nicaraguan Government junta member Alfonso Robelo's departure from the country today was prevented by government officials.

Sources from the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN], the party presided over by Robelo, informed ACAN-EFE that the business leader planned to visit several Western European countries.

According to political sources, Robelo's passport was withheld and party "political documents," to be revealed abroad, were taken from him.

Robelo tried to begin his tour last Sunday, but as his home was attacked that day, he postponed his trip until today. However, he was not allowed to leave the country.

MDN sources added that Robelo will appear at the immigration offices tomorrow to demand his passport.

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO PROTESTS OVER ARRESTS

PA272006 [Editorial report] Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 27 October carries a series of reports on letters that it has received protesting the recent arrests of prominent businessmen and requesting either their release or clemency in the handling of their cases.

In response to a letter from the Costa Rican Chamber of Industries "respectfully" urging the Nicaraguan junta to release the Nicaraguan businessmen, the government answers in a message signed by Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary general of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Reyes answers that on 23 October the individuals involved were arraigned in the corresponding courts on charges of having violated the law on the maintenance of public order and security and the law on the state of economic and social emergency.

A "vigorous protest" lodged by the National Association of Private Enterprise of El Salvador and a letter from Guatemalan businessmen calling for the "prompt release" of the businessmen who were "arbitrarily" arrested by Nicaraguan authorities, receive more acerbic replies. In both cases, the junta, through Minister-Secretary Reyes, dismisses their concern with expressions of "surprise" that organizations which have condoned the "massacre" of their compatriots should now be concerned about Nicaraguan businessmen.

In response to a letter from Jeronimo Sequeira, president of the Association of Business Administrators, demanding the release of Gilberto Cuadra, president of the Confederation of Nicaraguan Professional Associations, Reyes replies curtly that Cuadra, who was legally arrested, has been arraigned in the proper courts with strict adherence to the law.

A letter from U.S. Congressman (?Mickey Leland), recognizing the justice of the arrests, but expressing concern over the possibility that they may adversely affect Nicaragua's image, and asking for clemency for the arrestees, receives a more lengthy and more amicable reply.

In his response, Minister-Secretary Reyes acknowledges receipt of the congressman's letter, which was addressed to Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega. Reyes replies that "Commander Ortega, like all the people and the Government of Nicaragua, is fully aware of the campaign of lies and distortions that has been launched by ultraconservative and interventionist individuals in the United States against the Sandinist people's government." For this reason, in addition to recognizing the "sincere and respectful tone" of the congressman's message, the Nicaraguan authorities understand his concern. We are merely, Reyes continues, "applying the laws of the republic," which has led to "outrageous comments and more lies intended to tarnish the image of our revolution."

The message informs the congressman that on 23 October the arrestees were arraigned in court and that he could be sure that "as is characteristic of our authorities, the proceedings will be conducted in accordance with our laws."

In closing, Reyes says: "I also take this opportunity to reiterate the generous spirit that has characterized the Sandinist people's revolution."

ACOPORBAMA MEETING PREVENTED BY POLICE

PA280323 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] (Guillermo Canales), a director of the Association of Salesmen of Staple Goods and Other Foods, ACOPORBAMA, has stated that yesterday morning, Roger Cabezas, Sandinist National Police deputy chief, arrived at the ACOPORBAMA offices, located near the East Side Market in Managua, to announce that they could not meet because of the enforcement of the economic and social emergency law. ACOPORBAMA directors told Cabezas that they were only meeting to discuss business, but he told them that the prohibition included all meetings.

VENEZUELANS INVITED TO LEARN 'TRUE SITUATION'

PA280322 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1326 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Caracas, Venezuela -- The Nicaraguan Government has invited a Venezuelan Senate delegation to learn our country's true situation, the Nicaraguan ambassador in Caracas, Alejandro Castillo Masis, reported.

The diplomat went to the Foreign Ministry yesterday. There he handed acting Foreign Minister Oswaldo Paez Pumar an invitation from his government.

Castillo Masis charged that there is a negative international campaign against our country, saying that the reconstruction of Nicaragua is following the same guidelines established at time of Somoza's fall.

The ambassador was summoned to the Foreign Ministry by the Venezuelan Government, which wished to voice its concern over the arrest in Nicaragua of businessmen implicated in counterrevolutionary plans.

Castillo Masis denied that the Nicaraguan Government is acting against private enterprise and said that the arrest of four leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise was due to a violation of our country's national emergency law.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS FAS HELICOPTER CRASH

PA251317 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0435 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Nicaraguan Defense Ministry communique issued on 25 October, read by Capt Roberto Sanchez, public relations officer of the Defense Ministry -- live]

[Text] The Defense Ministry hereby reports that at 0630 today a Sandinist Air Force [FAS] helicopter, No F-58-C, was about to participate in a mission to reinforce an operation to control a counterrevolutionary band, which has committed several crimes against our peasants in the mountainous area of Wawashan, 42 km north of the city of Rama.

As a result of bad weather in the area, the helicopter crashed at 0630 in El Amparo, 5 kms south of La Esperanza. The following FAS companeros were killed in the accident:

(Ernesto Venerio Rodriguez) pilot; (Adolf Chamorro Alvarado), copilot; (Orontes Salvador Bermudez Aviles) mechanic; 2d Lt (Memo Daniel Arias Porras); soldiers (Julian Moreira Salvatierra), (Irvin Amador Miranda), (Jose Bismark Cruz Montalvan), (Salvador Espinosa Solano), (Denis Mundi Montiel), (Leonardo Laso Orozco), (Sixto Jose Talavera Delgadillo), (Augusto Marcos Lopez Gutierrez), (Jose Ramon Blandon Blandon), (Carlos Cruz Baez); and (Augustin Aguilar), companero from state security.

FAS wishes to express its most heartfelt condolences to the relatives of the companeros who fell in fulfilling their duty. Their example deepens our commitment to fight for our Sandinist people's revolution and to be ever willing to fight in the face of the enemy's attacks.

Free fatherland or death!
Managua, 25 October 1981
[Signed] Public Relations and Information Office of the Defense Ministry.

TWO CRIMINAL GANGS SAID OPERATING IN NORTH

PA270436 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Two criminal counterrevolutionary gangs are operating in the Nicaraguan Atlantic mining zone, Sandinist People's Army and the government's general security spokesmen said.

Capt (Cesar Delgadillo), chief of the North Zelaya region, told newsmen that these gangs are poorly organized and have recently begun operating in the region. They are mostly criminal peasants, including rapists, thieves, murderers and robbers, directly influenced by local reactionaries and supported from abroad, Captain (Delgadillo) said in conclusion.

FSLN CHARGED WITH INCREASING ARMS STOCKPILES

PA272248 (Clandestine) Radio 15 September in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The totalitarian FSLN regime has continued to bring large amounts of war materiel into the country, to massacre our people mercilessly. We have learned that the armed frontist party is bringing freight and attack-type MI-8 helicopters from communist Cuba. We also inform the people of Nicaragua that on the Atlantic Coast the Cubans have been unloading large numbers of boxes containing surface-to-air SA-3 Goa missiles, as well as T-54 and T-55 tanks. In this way the Marxist dictatorship and frontist assassins are considerably increasing the aggressive capacity of their repressive apparatus, in the face of the people's obvious discontent.

The freedom commandos of the Nicaraguan democratic forces, after an intensive clash with the Marxist dictatorship's repressive forces in the Siuna area, downed one of the MI-8 helicopters brought from Cuba to massacre the defenseless peasants, within the deadly and repressive campaign against our people. As a result of this clash, the freedom commandos reported that the piricuacos sustained 15 casualties and lost 1 helicopter. Our forces reports that they had taken only one casualty. After the attack, the freedom commandos mobilized in the area to await further instructions.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' SUPPORT

PA271955 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The Socialist countries are pleased with an support the peace proposal for Central America presented by Nicargua at the United Nations, Socorro Galan, secretary general of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With Peoples, has said in Managua.

The Nicarguan leader made this statement after touring the Soviet Union, Hungary, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Cuba. During my visit to the capital of the German Democratic Republic, the GDR-Nicaragua Friendship House was inaugurated, Companera Galan added.

TIRADO CITES $160-MILLION LOANS FROM LIBYA, CUBA

PA272359 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Imperialism cut off our credit, but the fraternal people of Libya have responded with a $100-million loan; and the people and Government of Cuba are going to give us technical assistance worth more than $60 million. The important thing is that all of this aid does not have any strings attached and is not intended to bring us to our knees. It is an example of solidarity with our people.

This was a statement by Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez.

AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE SIGNED WITH CUBA

FL272226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2118 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Cuba and Nicaragua have signed an agreement in Managua designed to implement agricultural projects through joint investments. The agreement was signed by the respective ministers of agriculture, Arnaldo Milian and Jaime Wheelock.

Milian, member of Cuba's Communist Party Politburo, toured for a week several production areas in Nicaragua, where he was able to observe the successes achieved in a little more than 2 years by the Sandinist revolution in various branches of livestock-agricultural production.

The projects under study lay stress upon foodstuffs production, which is why it was agreed to step up the establishments of an enterprise of agricultural development for growing cereals through joint investments. Wheelock, a member of the Sandinist National Directorate, agreed to increase even more the cooperation between Cuba and Nicaragua in the fields of agriculture and cattle industry.

BRIEFS

GDR ELIMINATES VISAS -- LA GACETA reported in its 13 October edition that Nicaragua and the GDR have signed an agreement whereby citizens of these countries with diplomatic or official passports do not need a visa to visit or leave the country. The agreement does not prevent either party from declaring a Nicaraguan or GDR citizen persona non grata or asking him to leave the country on short notice. The agreement limits to 3 months the time individuals can stay in the other country without a visa. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Oct 81 p 5 PA]

CUBAN SUGAR LOAN -- Domestic Trade Minister Dionisio Marenco has announced in Managua that, in a new expression of solidarity with the Nicaraguan revolution, Cuba has supplied 12,000 tons of crude sugar as a loan to our country. He also said that local consumption of sugar will reach the level of 3 million quintals in 1982, an increase he attributed to the fact that the broadest sectors of the nation's population now have access to sugar. [Excerpt] [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 24 Oct 81 PA]

BATTALION 80-16 LEAVES MASATEPE -- Masatepe, Masaya -- A few days ago, Reserve Battalion 80-16 left Masatepe and headed for the mountains, to defend the northern border and the revolution. The group is composed of responsible parents, who regretted having to leave their wives and children behind. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Oct 81 p 9 PA]

EAST GERMAN AID -- The GDR has made another important contribution to the Nicaraguan revolution by sending us 5 tons of antibiotics, 2 tons of baby food and 2 tons of school supplies. GDR Ambassador Gerald Mockle said that his people and government continue to led Nicaragua a helping hand during these difficult times. GDR aid thus far totals more than $100 million. [Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 27 Oct 81 PA]

CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST COUNTRIES OPENS

FL270044 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The fourth conference of national fronts of socialist countries and mass and social organizations of friendly countries began this afternoon at Havana's Palace of Conventions with the participation of delegates from 19 countries.

In his opening remarks, Armando Acosta, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party's [PCC] Politburo and national coordinator of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR], expressed the CDR's approval of and support for the speech recently made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and announced that it will be used as study material and guideline by the organization.

[Begin Acosta recording] This is an appropriate occasion to express the determination of all CDR members to contribute their effort to the struggle for peace in the certainty that the world's peoples will never allow their destruction, to maintain high and victorious the honorable flags of solidarity and internationalism and to contribute with our sweat and even our blood to the defense and development of the socialist fatherland, transforming the CDR more and more into a combat squad in defense of the socialist revolution. [end recording]

The fourth conference will hold working sessions until tomorrow and will take up the topics "tasks and experiences in the daily work" as well as "international solidarity work," "the anti-imperialist struggle and peace."

Three years ago the third conference was held in Berlin. This fourth meeting is being held outside the European continent for the first time. The opening session was attended by PCC Politburo member Jose Ramon Machado Ventura.

Second Day of Meeting

FL272031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1923 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] The second day of working sessions of the fourth conference of national fronts of socialist countries began today with a speech by Karolina Marszal, chief of the delegation of the All-Polish Committee of the Front of National Unity. She referred to the ongoing efforts of the front aimed at helping solve the crisis affecting Poland. She said the membership knows this is a difficult task but great efforts are being made to initiate the return to the Leninist unity.

Mozambique's delegate (Amaral Matos) noted that in his country the people's vigilance is a very old task which has made loyalty in the front's ranks a permanent duty. Today it can be asserted, he said, that the idea of vigilance is deeply rooted in each Mozambique man and woman, and reiterated that the delegation's participation in this conference strengthens the resolve of our peoples vis-a-vis imperialism.

In a speech at the conference, which will end today, (Nguyen Nho Dong), chief of the delegation of the socialist fatherland of Vietnam, explained the functions of his country's front. The front conducts, he stated, the dissemination of laws to be approved by the National Assembly so that the people may know all about them. In addition, he said, the front works together with the people's government in the elections of delegates and deputies at the various levels and cooperates in the political education of the people. In that sense, he added, it works for the strengthening of the friendly ties with Kampuchea and Laos.

GARCIA FRIAS OFF TO MEXICO FOR MEETING

FL270150 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Cuban Communist Party's [PCC] Politburo and minister of transportation, has departed for Mexico heading the Cuban delegation which will participate in the 15th congress of the Pan-American Railroad Association.

This organization, whose main offices are located in Buenos Aires, Argentina, was founded in 1907 and its main objective is to promote the development and progress of railroads in the American continent. Cuba has been a member of the organization since 1979.

At the airport to bid farewell to Comrade Guillermo Garcia and the delegation accompanying him were: Pedro Guelmes, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of communications; his Excellency Gonzalo Martinez Corbala, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to our country; as well as officials of the Transportation Ministry.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES

FL271124 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Text] (Adolf Nussbaumer), secretary of state in the Austrian Foreign Ministry, has arrived in this capital at the invitation of Hector Rodriguez Llompart, a member of the party's Central Committee and minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. (Adolf Nussbaumer) is in charge of international cooperation and the state economy in Austria and is one of the persons closest to Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

CORRECTION TO CASTRO SPEECH TO CDR CONGRESS

The following correction to the item entitled "Castro Speech" published in the 27 October Latin American DAILY REPORT on page Q 1 is supplied by monitor recheck of recording of Castro speech: On page Q 7, at the end of the first sentence in the fourth paragraph insert the following dropped material: But the capitalist economy which had been boosting its development at the expense of the Third World's natural resources -- not only at the expense of its own natural resources but also at those of the Third World -- started to find limitations, also for the first time, in those natural resources and raw materials. For the first time, it ceased to find cheap energy like oil. Since petroleum is such an important raw material, oil-producing countries united and had sufficient power to face the capitalist developed countries and to impose their price conditions. Thus the price of petroleum increased by approximately 15 times. A ton of oil costs today 15 times more than in 1970 and thus there is no more cheap energy for the capitalist developed countries. Unfortunately -- and this is the reverse side of the coin -- there is no more cheap energy for underdeveloped countries either, which also have to pay 15 times more for petroleum. Thus nonoil-producing underdeveloped countries not only have to pay 3 times more in coffee or cocoa for a truck but they also have to pay 10 or 12 more times in coffee or cocoa for the oil they need to meet their development needs. These are two entirely new situations. No capitalist theoretician, I repeat, knows how they are going to get out of this situation. Several experiments have been tried.

BAHAMAS

HANNA; MAYNARD OPEN 26TH ANNUAL PLP CONVENTION

FL271700 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Oct 81

[Excerpt] The Workers Party has applied two letters to the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] for membership in the PLP as the PLP convenes its 26th annual national convention. Deputy Prime Minister the Hon A.D. Hanna predicts an improved employment scene for Bahamian youths by 1982.

Delegates to the 1981 PLP convention have been officially welcomed and have been briefed on what this year's convention plans to do. With a report on yesterday's meeting we have this report from Ed Bethel: Welcoming the delegates to the convention, Party Chairman Mr Andrew, Dud, Maynard told the packed auditorium that this week delegates will have an opportunity to engage in dialogue which could have far-reaching effects for the 80s and possibly the 90s and admonished delegates to stop conniving and backbiting one another.

BARBADOS

NIGERIA'S SHAGARI, ADAMS TALK IN BRIDGETOWN

AB250941 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Oct 81

[Text] Nigeria and Barabdos have had talks on a number of mutual and international issues. The talks took place last night in Bridgetown, the capital of Barabdos, between President Shehu Shagari and the prime minister of that country, Mr John Adams. At the end of the talks, President Shagari told a news conference that the two countries shared a common interest on many issues as members of the Commonwealth. The president said that an air service agreement has been signed between Nigeria and Barbados and would take off as soon as possible.

On the Cancun summit, the Nigerian leader stated that the basic objective had been achieved as it was designed to get the leaders together in order to reopen the deadlocked global negotiations on a new world economic order. He expressed the hope that the global talks would start early next year.

In his remarks, the prime minister of Barbados, Mr Adams, said that President Shagari had done great credit to the whole of the Third World by his performances at Melbourne and Cancun. A Radio Nigeria correspondent reporting from Bridgetown, Andy Anarador, said that President Shagari and his entourage would leave Barbados this afternoon for Lagos.

BARBADOS, OTHER COUNTRIES PROTEST U.S. SUGAR TAX

FL272121 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Barbados has joined with seven other sugar-producing countries from Latin America and the Caribbean in protesting a recent decision by the U.S. Government to seek congressional approval to raise the import fee of raw sugar entering the U.S. market.

On 17 September, the U.S. Senate passed a farm bill which would guarantee domestic producers a base price of 18 cents per pound in 1982, rising to 19.5 cents per pound in 1985. A similar version of the bill is to go before the House of Representatives, possibly by 1 November, seeking the imposition of a fee on sugar coming into the United States to counterbalance the increased internal price. The final version will represent new U.S. legislation not only on sugar, but on tobacco, peanuts, wheat and soyabeans.

In a joint statement to U.S. Secretary of State Mr Alexander Haig, the seven countries -- Barbados, Peru, Panama, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua -- warned that economic difficulties always promote unrest and social problems, which they said would give rise to political tensions that were synonymous with violence.

They claimed that the direct and indirect effects of an increase in import duties would take the form of a reduction in foreign exchange earnings, which would have negative effects on the balances of payments, and direct repercussions on the internal developmental process of the states. "This would in turn generate disturbances in our trade relations and in the efforts being made by the Latin American private sector in the field of sugar and in the promotion and diversification of exports," they said.

The statement continues: "Economic difficulties always promote unrest and social problems, which in turn give rise to political tensions that in many cases are synonymous with violence."

The states, all of which are dependent on sugar exports, urged Mr Haig to intervene and suspend any decision on the matter. "In the course of the following weeks, the undersigned countries may support with additional considerations and specific analyses of their own realities, the adverse effects that would result from the proposed legislation," the joint statement said.

Sources had said that the Senate's passage of the bill would tie in with President Reagan's deals with a group of southern congressmen in the United States, whose support the President must have for his budget and tax-cut proposals.

They said that at the time of the budget deals, the President had guaranteed his government's non-interference in an inspired effort by two southern states -- Louisiana and Texas -- to attach a sugar-support element in the farm bill.

Sources in Barbados said yesterday that if approved, the measure is likely to raise eyebrows on how serious the Reagan administration was in its quest to proceed with the much talked about Caribbean basin plan which promises among other things improved trade relations.

Peru is the only country among the seven not expected to participate in the Caribbean basin aid initiative which is also getting the support of Venezuela, Mexico and Canada.

The sources said it appeared contradictory for the U.S. to be proposing a Caribbean aid plan while at the same time trading down regional interest through the budget-tax cut proposals.

In addition to the U.S., Barbados sells its sugar to the European Economic Community (EEC) under the Lome Trade Agreement.

ADAMS RETURNS FROM LONDON; DISCUSSES ECONOMY

FL272049 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Barbados Government is not planning to raise any other loans this year, and Barbadians should not expect more tax relief in the next budget. Government servants should expect to get no further claims, and prestige government services will have to stop.

These announcements were made by Prime Minister Tom Adams last night soon after he arrived from London. The prime minister had left here earlier this month to attend the Commonwealth prime minister's conference in Australia.

He said that prudent action was needed in handling the economy of this country, because of stiff international recession. However, he expressed confidence that the economy will return to what it was two years ago.

Mr Adams said that he was able to get the recent loan for $60 million from a consortium of international banks, some of which had had no previous transactions with Barbados. This, he said, was because of the performance of his government. The money is to be used principally for the Heywoods project, the sewerage project and the World Bank's educational program. Mr Adams claimed that the previous government had seriously underestimated the cost of the Heywoods project. The previous estimate had been some $24 million and it has now been put at $68 million. This project has been a cause of great worry to the government, and urgently needed foreign investment he added.

The prime minister dismissed all claims that the economy was in deep trouble. "We only have a cash flow problem, and the country will experience little or no economic growth. The consuming habits of the people are also beginning to over run the external earnings of the country, especially with the poor performance of tourism and sugar." He said further that there are many developed countries in worse economic conditions than Barbados, and yet people continued to refer to "the serious economic problems of Barbados. What can be said is that the country is not moving forward as rapidly as it should," he added. "Barbados is still the fifth or sixth developing country in the world," he said.

GRENADA

WHITEMAN WARNS OF U.S. PRESSURES, THREAT OF WAR

FL231049 Bridgetown CANA in English 1025 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 23 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada Minister of Foreign Affairs Unison Whiteman has said that many governments he had spoken to had expressed concern that the Reagan administration was putting pressure on them to change their path of development. Addressing a press conference here following his return from a month long overseas trip, the minister said that the U.S. Government was making sure that the resources of the country were not in the hands of the people.

"The Reagan administration is saying, well look, let us bring back the multinationals, let us restore the stranglehold of the U.S. corporations on these economies, sell over your businesses to so-called U.S. private enterprises," he said. This sort of pressure, the foreign minister said, is a very grave concern because, he thought, it could disrupt the "patriotic programs" in several countries of the world, but he believed the people of the world are determined to maintain their resources for their own interests. This pressure, Whiteman said, is being accompanied by open talk in the United States of fighting a limited nuclear war.

"I would also say that what I have detected in recent weeks is that in the United States there is now open talk, even in official circles, of fighting a limited nuclear war," he said. The foreign minister said this is the first time this matter has been discussed so openly. In government circles and in the media, he said, it is being said: "Nuclear war is not so bad. Let us prepare for one. Let us see how we can fight one, after all, we will lose only 20 percent of our population." In Whiteman's opinion, these are dangerous developments which show the "increasingly aggressive and warlike nature of the Reagan administration and its hostile attitude to other countries which do not stoop to its dictates." However, he said, behind all this is increased unrest, unemployment and hard times in the United States, factors which the Reagan administration will find difficult to control and contain.

GOVERNMENT REPORT OUTLINES REVENUE DECLINES

FL262107 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 26 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada's domestic exports increased by 1.7 million dollars (one EC dollar: 37 cents U.S.) or 5.4 percent compared with the same period last year, government said. A government report showed that cocoa and nutmeg exports declined by 1.6 million dollars (EC) -- a drop of 9.5 percent -- and 500,000 dollars (7.8 percent decline) respectively.

Of the agricultural export crops, bananas were the only one to show an increase in the January to July figures, registering an increase of nearly 69,000 dollars or a 1.1 percent improvement over last year's figure. However, the government said the main reason for the increase in exports was considerable advances in nontraditional exports such as clothing and flour. The value of imports increased by 5.5 million dollars or 7 percent in the 7-month period compared with the same time last year. The value of imports for January to July last year was 79 million dollars compared with 84.5 million dollars for the corresponding period this year.

By July, government's revenue for the year was 28.3 million dollars, a decline of 1.1 percent compared with the first 7 months last year, or a fall of just under 500,000 dollars. Last year, government's revenue by July stood at 28.6 million dollars. The report also showed that there had been a marked decline in cruise liners coming to the island -- from 186 at July last year to 92 for the same period this year. The number of "stay-over" visitors fell by 9.1 percent from 17,500 persons for last year's January to July period. Meanwhile, the retail price index (cost of living) stood at 164.7 points at the end of July this year, a rise of 21 percent from the same month in 1980.

COARD REPORTS ON AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION FINANCING

FL232101 Bridgetown CANA in English 2033 GMT 23 Oct 81

[By George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 23 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada needs only 15 million dollars (US) to complete the construction of its international airport at Point Saline, southwest of here, Finance Minister Bernard Coard said. Mr Coard also said government was negotiating with three countries for a further 13 million dollars (US) on concessionary terms for the airport project. He did not name the countries. The Grenada Government raised 15 million dollars (US) in the last 6 months for the project, Mr Coard, the deputy finance minister, said. He added that the money was obtained from a cofinancing conference in Brussels in April.

Subsequently, the Iraqi fund had committed 5 million dollars (US) to the project, the OPEC fund another 2 million dollars (US), and the European Economic Community (EEC) about 2.5 million dollars (US), the minister added. The airport is expected to cost 71 million dollars (US). Last month Cuba agreed to provide the architect's design for the terminal building, bulk fuel, the standby power generator, fire-fighting facilities and the radio beacon and lighting and navigation equipment for the airport.

COUNTRY WANTS BETTER TIES WITH BARBADOS

FL261704 Bridgetown CANA in English 1843 GMT 26 Oct 81

[Excerpts] St Georges, Grenada, 25 Oct (CANA) -- Grenada wants better relations with Barbados -- but not at the cost of this island's right to develop its own processes, Minister of National Mobilization Selwyn Strachan has said. "...we are going to be pushing to have the best kind of relations with every single country in the region, including Barbados", Mr Strachan told a press conference yesterday. But he pointed out that Grenada respected the right of other countries to choose their own paths of development and was demanding similar respect be shown to it. Relations between Barbados and Grenada have been strained for several months.

Mr Strachan said the breakdown in relations between Barbados and Grenada was not discussed by Caribbean Community (CARICOM) heads of government when they met in Australia for the recent Commonwealth heads of government conference.

Mr Strachan however said that when Prime Ministers Adams and Bishop met with the CARICOM leaders to discuss a proposed CARICOM heads of government meeting there was no hostility. "At the same time," Strachan said, "it would not be correct to say there has been a restoration of normal state relations. We are struggling and fighting for that."